

"TEARS, IDLE TEARS."

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy Autumn-fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glint on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O Death in life, the days that are no more.

—Tennyson, "The Princess."

AUNT MARIA'S MONEY.

By B. F. Paul.

WHEN my youngest uncle came home and told my grandfather that he was engaged to Miss Smitherson, the dear, old man was paralyzed with dismay, and all the relations and friends who knew Miss Smitherson were paralyzed, too, and expressed their opinion that my uncle had been thwarted through the machinations of old Smitherson.

This was ten years or so before I was born. By that time the lady had quarreled with half her husband's relations, and by the time I was eighteen she had quarreled with the other half, only excepting myself, to whom, for some unaccountable reason, she had conceived a violent and somewhat embarrassing affection. As by this time my parents were dead and had left their children very ill-provided for, we thought it better from prudential motives to encourage this affection, my aunt being one of our few prosperous relations, and our only wealthy one as, in addition to her own fortune, she had caused my late uncle to make a will leaving her absolute mistress of all he possessed; so when he died she was worth a considerable fortune. Her two sons were entirely dependent on her caprices, and as she had already quarreled violently with the elder, there was every chance that she might leave me a comfortable income. I therefore responded with hypocritical warmth to her fond overtures, and always accepted her frequent and pressing invitations, though I reaped much weariness and not a little irritation from her exacting society.

These visits were, however, rendered endurable by the society of my cousin Edgar, the younger and favorite son, of whom I was really very fond, and with whom I sometimes even fancied myself in love when wearied with the excessive ardor of Cyril Cavendish, an impetuous bank clerk, who had fixed his youthful affections upon me, and whose assurances as to my personal charms were often a great comfort to me when wounded in spirit by the plain speaking of my brothers.

One day Edgar came to me with a greatly perturbed expression, and said he wanted me to help him out of a difficulty. I said I would do my best, and, after some beating about the bush, he informed me that he was deeply in love with Augusta Denaby, a rather pretty girl who lived in the next parish.

"Augusta Denaby?" I exclaimed. "Why, you know Aunt Maria detests her and would cut you off with a dollar if you ventured to marry her."

"That's just the difficulty," responded Edgar. "Just because Mrs. Denaby offended mother a dozen years ago, she hasn't a good word to say for any of the family. She has hardly spoken to any of them, and I believe, has never even seen Augusta. I am sure, if she once got to know her, she couldn't help liking her, and now that Mrs. Denaby is dead, there's no reason the enmity should be kept up. But, you see, Kitty, mother has made up her mind that you and I are to marry each other, and she is expecting me to propose to you while you are here."

"But I don't want to marry you," I returned, with some warmth, Cyril suddenly becoming precious in my sight.

"I know you don't," replied Edgar. "And I don't want to marry you, so we are of one mind on that point. But, you see, Kitty, I shall get no peace till I ask you; so want I want you to do is to refuse me, and then I can tell mother that you wouldn't have me, and I shall be reduced to despair and go off and marry Augusta, and mother will throw all the blame upon you. Then we shall gradually work round, so that mother will get to know and like Augusta, and all will end happily."

I was filled with indignation at this suggestion. Mean, selfish fellow! Why should I be sacrificed, just to further his own ends, and be deprived of the comfortable provision for the future upon which I was depending at my aunt's death? I resolved upon revenge.

"Very well," said I, coldly. "I will do what I can for you. But you are sure your mother wants us to marry?"

"Yes, she asked me only this morning if I had proposed yet," he replied.

"Very well, then, do so," said I.

"Well, then, Kitty, will you be my wife?" said Edgar.

"With pleasure!" I responded, with a sweet smile.

"But, Kitty, you must refuse me," said Edgar, much taken aback.

"I shall do nothing of the sort," said I, with gentle firmness. "Far be it from me to go against the wishes of my dear aunt, to whom I owe so much. I shall go and tell her at once how happy you have made me."

I did, and my aunt embraced me warmly, almost with tears, and I embraced her with equal fervor, and told her that I could never do enough to show my gratitude.

My aunt insisted that we should be married at once, only allowing time for the purchase of an elaborate trousseau with which she intended to provide me.

Thus all ended well. Edgar has already attained great eminence in his adopted country; Cyril and I are both happily married—to somebody else—and my aunt is so kept in order by her second husband, who has proved to be a person of much decision of character, that she has already begged her eldest son's pardon for having discarded him, and has made an equitable will, dividing her fortune in the most proper and satisfactory manner.

I am glad to say that I am not forgotten.—New York Weekly.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

It is said that the \$540,000 that Andrew Carnegie has given for the establishment in Boston of an institute similar to Cooper Institute, is to be added to a fund of \$270,000, which has grown from \$5000, left 100 years ago by Benjamin Franklin.

Herr Mock, of Badenhausen (Hesse), has been carrying on observations of the humming of both telegraph and telephone wires. The humming of wire running east and west is said to presage a fall of temperature, often ten or more hours in advance of the thermometer; the humming of wires north and south advises a rise in temperature, several hours in advance of the thermometer.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Upon investigation by the chemist of an extensive railroad system regarding the best protection of structural work from rust, it was found that the value of the various paints used was directly dependent upon the size of the particles of pigment, that is, to the fineness to which it had been ground. It is a common idea among paint users that grinding in oil is preferable to dry grinding. Experiment, however, showed that dry grinding, especially when combined with floating to remove large particles, was much more efficient than the same grinding done in oil.

In the proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy, Miss A. M. Fleide records three instances of curious traits displayed by ants kept under observation in the laboratory at Woods Hall, Mass. In the first case the actions recorded suggested something akin to hypnotism, while from the third there seems a possibility that these insects are individuals of their own kind after a separation of several years. The reactions of ants to vibrations is the subject of another article in which it is urged that it is misleading to ascribe or deny hearing to these insects.

Snow will manage to get inside of a window where rain in the severest storm cannot penetrate. I have seen it blown under the putty and around the rabbit of the sash on the inside of the pane. So have you. But Australian sand: Absalom's party never got tired of starvation because sand got into all their provisions even into their hermetically sealed and bottles securely corked. It went through leather, rubber, iron. It buried itself in the skin until a man felt like a piece of emery paper. The scientist of the party got several hollow glass balls and anchored them in a sloop. They were from three to five inches in diameter, of material an eighth of an inch thick. Result—After the blow they were discovered to be about a third full of sand.

Negotiating a Loan.

The customer was moodily scratching a match on the woodwork after standing off the cigar store man for the second time, and appeared to be little interested in the trend of events, so that the man behind the register picked up a newspaper and scanned the columns listlessly, while waiting for the next smoker.

"I say, Bill, this is interesting," he remarked, after a minute's inspection of the financial page.

"What?" asked Bill, wearily.

"It says here that the bank clearings in New York last week amounted to more than \$857,000,000, which was an increase of over fifty per cent. as compared with last year."

"Uh-hu," sighed Bill.

"Times must be good down on the coast," continued the cigar store man, "but, after all, they haven't got it all to themselves. Here's Frisco with a total of \$32,000,000, an increase of seven per cent. That's a fine showing, Bill."

"Umph," said Bill.

"Here's the news from London, showing that money is easy, especially in South American securities, which appear to be dead easy. To judge by this, times are not so shaky as some people talk about, are they, Bill?"

"I dunno," muttered Bill.

"Say, old man," said the cigar man, suddenly, "you don't seem to take any interest in the financial progress of the world. What's the matter with you?"

"I came in here," replied Bill, "to negotiate the second match just one inch west of the sandpaper, to negotiate a loan of two bits until Saturday night. I want to get my hair cut while it's warm. Just as I am ready to rehearse my touch you spring untold millions on me, but all of it is in New York or Frisco or London or South America, and I got discouraged."

Bill secured the loan without security.—Chicago Chronicle.

Gold From River Moss.

Miners along the Trinity River, in northern California, save no inconsiderable amount of gold from the river moss. One country storekeeper at a small place on the river bought, during the season just closed, \$4000 worth from them. He says that on the rocks and bedrock along the sides of a channel, especially on riffles and in places where the current is swift, moss forms in the summer months. When the water rises in winter it overflows these places and the moss acts as a gold-saver. When the water begins to fall in summer the miners gather the moss and either put it in the sun to dry, burning it later and panning out, or burn it in a tub of water and the gold is all washed out.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Cellars.

Much has been written lately about fruit and vegetable cellars, and how best to store the fruits and vegetables to keep well. Some say that when sweet potatoes are first put in the cellar they should be kept very warm for about ten days to pass through a sweat in order to keep well, and afterwards kept at an even temperature of fifty to sixty degrees Fahrenheit. But in the Southern Fruit Grower, Mr. J. A. Foreman says that "fruits and vegetables must never be allowed to sweat or get damp at any time." I would like to know which is the correct principle or plan. Mr. Foreman also states that when the temperature falls below forty-five degrees in sweet potato cellar they will chill and turn black in spots and will soon rot. In my sweet potato cellar the temperature has gone down as low as forty degrees, and they are keeping well so far.

Also two writers I have noticed that claim that an apple cellar should be on the north slope of a hill to be cool, and the door should open from the floor down and a window on the side; door and window open at night to leave in cold air when necessary. Now it seems to me that a cellar on the northeast or east slope would be cooler in summer than on the north slope, as it would receive only the morning sun when the air was cool, while the one on the north slope would receive the evening sun when atmosphere was warm, and in winter the one on the north slope would be more subject to severe cold or changes. And why have a window on the side and door down from the top? I understand that a cellar ought to be dark to keep vegetables and fruit best. Then why not have the door at the end to enter easily to put in or take out fruit or vegetables, and an open ventilator through the top floor, which can be closed when very cold. I have a sweet potato cellar and a cellar for Irish potatoes and fruits. They both face to the east and have double doors at that end and have ventilator through top floor opening to room above under the roof, which makes them convenient to enter, put things in or take them out, as they are only a few steps down from east end door. They are easily ventilated. Have no trouble to keep my fruit and Irish potato cellar from thirty to forty degrees in winter. If my principle is wrong, I want to know it.—A. J. Upholzer, of Johnson County, Ark.

What Teosinte Is.

Teosinte is botanically closely related to common corn, and is called a grass, although it grows ten feet high. It is a native of Central America, but has been cultivated in the South. It will hardly produce seed in Alabama, but it will make a wonderful quantity of feed for stock. At the Georgia Experiment Station it produced 38,000 pounds of green forage per acre; at Mississippi Experiment Station as high as 44,000 pounds of green feed per acre. The seasons in Alabama are not long enough for teosinte to mature seed. It grows best on rich soils and in hot, rainy seasons.

The accompanying illustration shows



the appearance of the plant when about fully grown. It sends up from twenty to thirty stalks from a single root. It may be cut about three times each season, and fed green on the soiling mode. It can be allowed to grow almost to maturity and be cut before frost, to be used as hay in winter. Leaves are long and stalks small and tender.

Teosinte seed should be planted in Alabama about last of May, in rows four feet apart and thinned to one plant each foot in the row. One pound of seed will sow an acre. Cultivate as if it were corn.—Southern Agriculturist.

Peanuts For Fattening Hogs.

I would like to call attention to the value of peanuts for fattening hogs cheaply. Spanish peanuts will do well on any ordinary cotton land if properly

Pointed Paragraphs.

Nearly every divorce results in two more marriages.

It is easier to applaud than it is to win applause.

It's impossible to buy a man off if he is on the square.

A woman says a cloven breath indicates a cloven hoof.

About ten minutes after you get the snow shoveled off your sidewalk it begins to thaw.

Whiskey is said to cause almost as many funerals as doctors.

Many a man would starve if his wife didn't keep a few boarders.

A minister says that dying an old maid is easier than living one.

Don't imagine that a man can talk on any subject just because he does.

A man who is making a night of it never thinks of the morning after.

It's quite easy to convince some married men that it is good to be alone.

Many a man lives in the married state who isn't permitted to think in it.

fertilized. Use from 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and kainit to the acre. If the land is deficient in lime, the addition to the above fertilizer of 200 pounds of land plaster or lime will make the yield much greater.

Break up the land and lay off rows two feet and ten inches apart, planting first of May. The crop is much more easily kept clean if planted with combination planter, as it is often hard to get a stand.

I find it best to plant the shelled peas four or five inches apart, thinning to about twice that distance at first working. It is cheaper in the end to use a double quantity of seed and save replanting, as the replanted hills do not make half a crop.

The crop should be planted and cultivated as nearly on a level as possible. For cultivation use a side barrow or small tooth cultivator until the last working, which should be done with a larger plow in order to throw more dirt to the plants. It does not pay to let them get grassy.

Fence after laying by. Turn the hogs on when matured. They will not require any other food while the peanuts last, but should be given plenty of clean water. An occasional feed of charcoal sprinkled with salt serves to keep them in a healthy condition.

An acre of good peanuts will fatten from 800 to 1000 pounds of pork. Some prefer to feed corn for a few weeks before killing, but it is not absolutely necessary. The hard is only when fattened on peanuts alone, but the meat is finely flavored.

I have followed the above plan for a number of years, and find that I not only fatten my meat more cheaply, but the land is improved by leaving the whole crop returned to it.—R. T. Steele, Scotland County, N. C., in Progressive Farmer.

Nests and Sitters.

"What's in the nest, anyway?" some one may ask. "A nest's a nest," says another; as if there was no distinction in nests. But there is.

In the first place, the eggs and the sitters are in the nest, and the number of chickens that may, or may not, come forth from the eggs, depends to no small extent on the character of the nest, and its location. It does not matter, even in very cold weather, so much where the nest is placed, as to how it is constructed. Large hens require large nests—nests that will receive the eggs on a comparatively flat, but springy surface, and the hen with her wings dropped about them at the outer edge on either side, with also room for her to place her feet on the bottom of the nest without crushing any of the eggs. The sides of the nest for the early sitters should have a soft, or elastic rolled edge of hay or other material about it, so as to confine the eggs, and also aid the hen in keeping them in the proper temperature. The nest should also be in a shallow box, or directly on the ground with a six-inch siding, so that the hen will not be likely to crush any when returning to her place after feeding. And right here is, perhaps, the most important point of all in securing a good hatch. It is the liberty of the sitters throughout the whole period of incubation. She must, in order to get best results, be so situated that she can leave the nest and return whenever she has the inclination to do so. Otherwise, she is apt to become feverish, and her temperature irregular, which condition will surely result in some spoiled eggs. Confining the sitters and taking her from the nest-box to feed at our own convenience, is a very bad policy.

Another thing, which is quite as bad as the above, and which tends to shorten the hatch, is the exposure of the sitters to the annoyance of the layers of the flock crowding in her nest to lay. This must not be allowed, if anything like a full hatch is desired.

The best plan is to put the sitters, or several of them if desired, in a place where they will be shut in from the outsiders and yet have plenty of room to move about in, and in which their food and water should be placed, as well as a good-sized box of dust. But, never should a sitters be shut in closely on the nest. Such a thing invites disaster.—H. B. Geer, in Southern Cultivator.

Lettuce From Dampening On.

Where lettuce and cabbage are started in beds rich with manure there will be a large proportion of the plants that will be affected with a fungus disease. All such plants should be started in beds where the soil is poor, then they will grow slowly and the stems will become sufficiently hard to resist this disease. If truck growers will always apply German Kainit to the land before planting lettuce seed it will reduce the dampening off or tops from falling over. When a plant has dampened off take it out of the bed, also the soil immediately around it, and this may remove the cause and prevent the disease from spreading.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Eternal vigilance is the price of not getting found out.

It's queer how long it takes a man's wife to get over the idea that his lap was made to sit in.

Just before the mosquito season women begin to make open-work clothes so they can bite through.

A girl with pretty ankles would rather wear lace boots so they can keep coming untied for some man to tie again.

Men seldom speak favorably of a politician unless they have an axe to grind.

When a man pays a doctor for advice and the doctor prescribes flaxseed tea and mustard plasters the man feels that he has been cheated.

It's easier to begin at the top and slide down than it is to begin at the bottom and crawl up.

A milliner is always suspicious of a woman customer who doesn't want to try on every hat she has.

While the orchestra plays between the acts men go out and smile, but the ladies must simply grin and bear it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 2.

Subject: Jesus, the Good Shepherd, John x, 7-18—Golden Text, John x, 11—Memory Verses, 17, 18—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The shepherd and the sheep (vs. 1-6). In these verses Jesus lays the foundation for the discourse which was to follow. With the external drapery of this parable the hearers of Jesus were perfectly familiar. There was a sheep-growing country; flocks were their main dependence.

II. Christ the door (vs. 7-9). 7. "Then said Jesus," Jesus was talking directly to the men who had excommunicated the former blind man, and the application of His words was to them as spiritual thieves and robbers. They had reviled a poor man instead of protecting him. "Verily, verily," This emphasized the importance of what He was about to say. Jesus now proceeds to explain the illustration He made use of in verses 1-6. "I am the door." The sheep-folds of the East are mere enclosures surrounded by a wall of loose stones with thorn-bushes upon the top, but usually an effectual barrier against the wolves. There is only one door. "The sheep," True Christians.

8. "Before Me." Those who came pretending to be pastors or guides to the people. The scribes and Pharisees claimed to be instructors of the people; claimed the right to regulate the affairs of religion; whose only aim was to promote themselves and oppress the people. "Thieves and robbers." These false teachers, who rejected Christ and who were devouring the sheep. "Did not hear." Many did hear and follow these false prophets, but "the sheep"—those with true spiritual insight—detected their hypocrisy. 9. "Enter in." Through faith in Christ we enter into the fold—the visible church. "shall be saved." Saved from the robbers that seek to destroy; safe from false teachers; safe from the snares, dangers and temptations of life. "Go in and out." We must "go in" to trust, to rest, to think, to pray, before we can "go out" to do effective work for the Lord. "Find pasture." Satisfaction for every need of the soul.

10. The thief and the hireling (vs. 10-13).

11. "Thief." Any opposer of the Gospel. "To steal," etc. False teachers steal the hearts and affections from Christ. Their heresies kill and destroy all spiritual life. "Life—abundantly" (R. V.) Christ is able to give His people abundant life. Many are seeking "more" life; what such need is "life"—the Christ life, the abundant life. 12. See on verses 14, 15. 12. "An hireling." The hireling is the one who labors simply for his own sake, with no love or concern for the work. "The wolf." The wolf is the enemy of souls in any of his manifold disguises, such as persecution, heresy, worldly living, or a low standard of morals. 13. "Careth not." To him the welfare of the sheep is nothing; he is chiefly solicitous for his own safety, his own gain and worldly honor.

14. Christ, the good Shepherd (vs. 14-18). 14. "I am the good Shepherd." Jesus, as the good Shepherd, was foretold by God in the prophets. His character was that of a divinely appointed shepherd. His purposes, His teachings, His works, His miracles, His methods of work, all were those which must belong to a good shepherd of God's people. "Know My sheep." In the East in a flock of hundreds each sheep would be brought into His church. So Christ knows us and loves us as individuals. "An known of mine." There is a mutual affection between the shepherd and the sheep. There is a mutual affection between the Father and the Son; one is parallel with the other. As the Father knows the Son, so does the Shepherd know the sheep; as the Son knows the Father, so does the sheep know the Shepherd.

15. "Lay down My life." The Oriental shepherd must face storms, hardships and dangers for his sheep; he must find them when lost and must often fight with wild beasts and robbers in protecting them. Our Shepherd gives up His life for us (John 3:16; Titus 2:14; John 4:10). 16. "Other sheep have I." The Good Shepherd who would be brought into His church. The good Shepherd sweeps the world with His thought. Here is the universal relation of Jesus to sinners of all nations and tongues. "Shall become one flock" (R. V.) One flock not in creed or name, but in what is far more essential—one in Christ. One in heart, one in purpose, one in the service of God and man.

17. "Because I lay down." Not because I have laid it down, as though the love of the Father were caused by the earthly love and sacrifice of Christ, but because I lay it down. That is, because Christ's Spirit is one of self-sacrificing love, manifested by, but not alone embodied in, the incarnation. He is loved by the Father (see Phil. 2:9; Heb. 1:9). "Take it again." His rising from the dead was as necessary as His dying, for by His resurrection He secured the fruits of His death (compare Rom. 4:25). Christ died in order to rise to a more complete life, and to raise men with Him. This purpose evoked the love of the Father (compare John 17:26). His death was entirely voluntary. Men killed Him, but He had full power to escape from them had He wished. No one imposed upon Him the duty of leaving Heaven, of coming to the world, suffering and dying. He chose to do it, that He might save men. "Have I received." While He did it voluntarily, it was in accordance with His Father's expressed will. This is the divine law of salvation.

The Rev. W. Carlie, head of the Church Army, and who had a special audience of King Edward, the other day, relates the Argonaut in an interview recalling remarks by the Bishop of London and Ripon to the effect that fashionable marriages where duties of life are shirked and where marriage was made a mockery, were even more terrible than those irregular marriages which the church had not sanctioned, said: "The love of ease and luxury among the upper classes is mainly responsible for the nation's decay. The refusal of mothers to accept the responsibilities of motherhood is, in my opinion, nothing less than child murder. I weep to think of it; London becoming another Herculaneum, another Pompeii. If we don't mend our ways our fate will be none the less terrible."

An English physician declares that the eating of flesh meat makes a man immoral. There is no question but the paying for it makes him profane, declares the Washington Post.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

APRIL SECOND.

The Making of a Christian; His Food.—2 Tim. 3:14-17; John 6:47-58. (Consecration meeting.)

Bible Hints.

There is material in the Bible for many lifetimes of study. What a mistake, then, not to begin in early life (2 Tim. 3:15).

Observe, and you will note this suggestive fact—that those that know the most about the Bible, and obey its precepts most faithfully, are the most certain of its inspiration, and hold the doctrine in the fullest sense (2 Tim. 3:16).

Of no book but the Bible would even an infidel claim that it furnished a complete guide for living (2 Tim. 3:17).

One can no more judge of Christ without receiving Him into the life than he can judge of bread without eating it (John 6:48).

Suggestive Thoughts.

Can you think of any other person in the world's history that would have dared to call himself the Bread of life, and the world would gladly admit his claim?

The quiet hour for spiritual food-taking is as necessary as the meal hours for physical food.

You cannot feed the brain with ice-cream, nor the muscles with soda-water; no more can you feed the soul with material things.

The wise man will see where his body is weak, and will work part. So will the Christian seek out those Bible portions and that gospel work which will best meet his spiritual needs.

Illustrations.

Physicians say that most men eat too much, clogging the system with undigestible food. Christians will not eat too much spiritual food if they put in practice at once all that they learn from Christ.

It has been proved that food eaten without an appetite is poorly digested or not digested at all. Get up an appetite for spiritual food!

Violent exercise is forbidden immediately after meals. So a little quiet meditation should follow the reception of truth; only, do not wait long before you put it in practice!

We all see that physical growth is absolutely dependent upon food. Why should we expect spiritual growth to come by itself without the taking of spiritual food?

Quotations.

Men are constantly seeking to feed their higher nature upon wrong food, which may satisfy for a time, but in the long run cannot keep back the pangs of a noble spiritual hunger.—Wayland Hoyt.

What are pearls to a man who is dying for want of bread?—Arnold.

If you can live without Christ, the Bread of life, I fear your soul is not that of God's people, for they all hunger and thirst after Jesus.—Spurgeon.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

APRIL SECOND.

The Making of a Christian; His Food.—John 6:47-58; 2 Tim. 3:14-17.

This lesson is a part of one of the public discourses of Jesus. In the first four verses Jesus shows that what the manna was to the fathers who received it by eating, himself is to all souls who receive him by faith. Manna was temporal life to the Israelites; he is eternal life to all believers.

In the next two verses he goes a step farther and identifies the bread with his flesh. Then in the latter part of our lesson he adds his blood. The evident meaning is that whoever receives Christ by faith becomes a partaker of the body and blood of Christ; that is, he receives eternal life and the benefits of the resurrection.

In Timothy we have the same thought presented under the figure of the Word. We are to feed upon Christ and His Word. In other words, our food is spiritual food received by prayer and Bible study. They are able to make wise unto salvation.

The soul must be fed as well as the body. The results of starvation is as apparent in the religious life as in the physical. Weak, flabby, and lean souls are as possible, and indeed more common, than lean bodies. As a rule, we care for the body better than the soul. We can no more build up a strong spiritual life without soul food than we can be strong physically without material food. The making of a Christian depends largely on what he eats. Our scripture suggests that he eat spiritually of Christ.

That he eat spiritually of Christ, by which we mean an act of faith by which the soul appropriates to itself Christ as a life within. We also mean